

	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
One line	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50
Two lines	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00
Three lines	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25	9.00	9.75	10.50	11.25	12.00	12.75	13.50	14.25	15.00	15.75	16.50
Four lines	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00
Five lines	5.00	6.25	7.50	8.75	10.00	11.25	12.50	13.75	15.00	16.25	17.50	18.75	20.00	21.25	22.50	23.75	25.00	26.25	27.50
Six lines	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50	33.00
Seven lines	7.00	8.75	10.50	12.25	14.00	15.75	17.50	19.25	21.00	22.75	24.50	26.25	28.00	29.75	31.50	33.25	35.00	36.75	38.50
Eight lines	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	42.00	44.00
Nine lines	9.00	11.25	13.50	15.75	18.00	20.25	22.50	24.75	27.00	29.25	31.50	33.75	36.00	38.25	40.50	42.75	45.00	47.25	49.50
Ten lines	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00	37.50	40.00	42.50	45.00	47.50	50.00	52.50	55.00

# WEEKLY EAGLE

VOLUME LII. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870. NUMBER 45

## Collectors and City Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit Judge	Hon. R. H. Stanton.
Common Pleas Judge	George T. Hubbard.
Circuit Clerk	Thos. A. Reppas.
County Clerk	Hon. J. C. Sumrall.
County Attorney	Wm. S. Frank.
Recorder	W. M. Wood.
Assessor	S. L. Grant.
Coroner	John Grant.
County Jailor	M. T. Conkrell.

Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October.

County Court convenes second Monday in every March, June, September and December.

## CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor	William P. Coons.
Recorder	Henry J. Coons.
Deputy Mayor	W. L. Lumbard.
City Clerk	W. L. Lumbard.
City Treasurer	W. C. Sandler.
Assessor	J. C. Sandler.
Coroner	M. T. Conkrell.
County Jailor	M. T. Conkrell.
City Engineer	Wm. Davis.
City Surveyor	Wm. Davis.
City Undertaker	Stones & Collins.

## MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL.

President	Robert A. Cochran.
First Ward	S. N. Howe.
Second Ward	J. H. Martin.
Third Ward	J. H. Martin.
Fourth Ward	J. H. Martin.
Fifth Ward	J. H. Martin.

## MAYOR'S DIRECTORY.

Mayville Community, No. 10, Knights Templar—Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month. J. H. Martin, Recorder. Mayville Council, No. 36, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December. L. S. Lane, P. J. G. M. A. Billings, Recorder. Mayville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month. S. N. Howe, H. P. J. B. Gibson, Secretary. Confidence Lodge, No. 32, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month. W. H. Smith, W. M. J. B. Gibson, Secretary. Mason Lodge, No. 32, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month. M. C. Russell, W. M. J. Lloyd, Secretary. Sardin Lodge, No. 106, Stated Communications, as or after full moon in every month. Jas. S. Bratton, W. M. Thos. V. Debye, Secretary.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor. Service Lord's day at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman, Pastor. Services alternate Sundays at their church building on Court street, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly) Rev. G. M. Campbell, Minister. Services alternate Saturdays at their church building on corner of 3d and Court streets at 10 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. M. E. Church, North, Rev. J. R. Rand, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. R. Rand, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. Mr. Crain, Pastor. Sunday Services at 10 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Catholic Church, Rev. Father O'Rourke, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, p. m.

## A Horrible Domestic Tragedy.

At the preliminary examination of Mrs. Hanson, for the killing of her husband at Marshalltown, Iowa, the brother-in-law of the deceased testified that he was present at the time of the shooting. He testified that Hanson was cutting his wife's clothes, after brutal and profane insolence on his part, when Mrs. H. went up to him and said: "George please don't do that." Then, he continued: "She stepped back; when he threw the clothes down, and getting up, gave them a kick, and, stepping toward his wife, struck her in the face, knocking her down. I stepped up to interfere, when, she getting up, he struck her the second time, knocking her down. I tried again to stop him, and he cries out: 'Oh, George, you'll kill me!' he uttered an oath and knocked her down the third time in front of the sofa, she pleading for him to stop; as she straightened up he clinched her by the throat and jammed her down upon the sofa, at the same time striking her in the face with the other hand. I begged him to desist, and was attempting to get hold of his arm, supposing he still had his knife in his hand, when I heard the first report of the pistol; he then struck her twice when I heard the second report, and again, when I heard the third report, when he jumped back, throwing me from him on the bed. When I got up I saw him lying on the floor by the door, and Mrs. Hanson dropped down upon the sofa, exclaiming, 'Oh, what have I done?' I did not know, but that she had better go into the next room. She went out and I came directly to the Mayor's office. When I returned, Hanson was on the bed, dead."

## SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

The offerings of stock at Winchester court on last Monday, comprised about 700 head of cattle and a small number of horses and mules. First class cattle in good order sold at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$7.50 per cwt.; one lot of very good ones of about 1,300 lbs. reached \$6.00 per cwt. Good yearling cattle were scarce. A few moderately good quality young yearlings sold from \$38.00 to \$45.00. The male market was poorly represented. One lot of inferior two-year-olds bid to \$80 and withdrawn. A few good single broke mules were rated as usual from \$150 to \$200. Horses of common stock did not meet any demand of importance. A few sales were effected on plugs from fifty \$50 to \$75; young and sound work stock going to \$125. Hogs were sold at \$5.50. Wheat offered at 90 cents. Oats at \$12 per ton. A large number of farmers in Clarke county will pack their hogs for better prices in bacon.—Lex. Gazette.

LAST SOLD.—Rev. R. T. Dillard who has recently moved to this city to take up his residence, sold his farm, on Monday last, containing over three hundred acres, to Jacob Hughes, Esq., for \$30,275.—Idid.

THURLOW WEEK writes that he knows all about the murder of Chancellor Lansing, which took place years ago, and promised to divulge when the actors in the tragedy had died. They are now all dead, but T. W. says that Mrs. Stowe's experience in unweaving the intricacies of dead folk does not encourage him to divulge the secret.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Wilson, daughter of Mr. Fielding Templeman, and the marriage of whom we noticed a few weeks since, met with a painful accident, near Moorefield, a few days since. She was thrown from a horse she had been riding, and bruised somewhat, but the principal injuries she sustained were from the tramp of the horse's hoofs as she was trying to extricate herself from her perilous situation. Her face was badly cut.

# WEEKLY EAGLE

VOLUME LII. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870. NUMBER 45

## THE FASHIONS.

Dress Fashions for Winter—European Report of Costume for and from November.

(From Le Follet.)

The materials intended for winter wear are excessively rich, both in color and quality. For morning dress, poplins, silks, reps, either of wool or silk, satin, cloth, cachemire and velvet. These are only admissible in dark colors, light shades being reserved entirely for evening or light dress visits. For the latter occasion, satins, plain or striped, rich point de soies, gros-grains, failles, velvets, plain and very, will be much worn. Toilets of two materials will be greatly in favor, such as cachemire or poplin and silk, velvet and satin. The effect of different materials in the same color is very elegant and in thoroughly good style. Striking colors are not likely to be worn together by our elegants; in fact, this winter's toilets promise to assume a more sombre hue than usual, except for dinner and other evening occasions.

The reversible striped satins are excessively elegant and rich. We have seen many specimens of them; they are very thick, and fall in splendid folds. We have seen some of these made up with part of the dress—with one side of the silk, and the tunic of the other; for instance, an underskirt of blue and white satin, the tunic made with the same satin reversed, showing black and white stripes. This toilet was more startling than elegant, but another of striped satin, with a court train of plain satin, bodice of the same, with revers, monseigneurie cuffs, and basques lined with the striped satin, was decidedly more elegant, and much richer in appearance.

A new material, called velours imperial, has been introduced. Why this name has been bestowed we do not know, as it is not made of velvet, but of alternate stripes of thick ribbed silk and satin, the silk stripes being only half the width of the others. The most fashionable colors for daylight wear will be violet, especially the shade known as violet d'eglise, sailor blue, slate blue, bottle green, and all shades of tan, rich Cordovan leather, nasturtium, &c., and some very rich grays.

Black will be very elegantly worn. For evening dresses brighter shades are likely to be in vogue, such as cherry color, a rather deep rose pink and amber. The two latter are wonderfully effective trimmed with black lace.

Short costumes will be a trifle shorter in the skirt, as the season advances; that is to say, those intended for outdoor wear will just touch the instep. This is exactly the proper length; if any shorter, they are not in good style; if longer, they are not preserved from the dirt, and thus frustrate the intention with which they were introduced.

House dresses for afternoon wear are made with the skirts a few inches on the ground, but those intended for dinners or receptions are very much trained and very long at the back.

Unquestionably, the most elegant and thoroughly grande dame toilet is the court train worn over an all-round skirt. This is at the same time an eminently useful style of dress, as the train can be looped up as a tunic for outdoor wear. Many fashionable ladies are having these long trains made in black velvet and trimmed with black lace or little curled feathers. They are either open quite to the waist, showing the whole of the front breadth of the underskirt, or have a small apron piece. The bodices are made square or en cœur, with open hanging sleeves. The toilets can thus be endlessly diversified by changing the color of the underskirt, the plastron, and the tight fitting sleeves worn under these of velvet.

Bodices invariably have basques, either cut in one with the bodice, or fastened under a ceinture. Tunics are worn much longer, and very much draped. There are no immense variety of shapes for these, more or less ornate. At the present moment the small basques in front, and much longer at the back, are most in favor.

A new form of body has just been introduced, called the "Reine Margot"; it very much resembles those seen in old French pictures. It comes very low down on the hips, which of course necessitates a great many seams. The one shown to us was of blue velvet, embroidered with pearls, and was intended to be worn over a white satin with blue velvet stripes.

Flounces are in as great favor as ever; they are very stylish when accompanied with crossway bands of the same stitched at each edge. When flounces are plaited, they are generally finished by handsome buttons, or bows of satin or velvet, which are placed on or between the plaits. Passementerie, with bugles, will be much worn with black or dark dresses. Ribbon velvet, of various widths, and worsted grays are also in great request.

For more dressy toilets, lace, fur, satin, and feathers, especially the latter, are the order of the day. Lace and fur are even worn together, but we hardly think this is the very best taste. Lace and feathers, fur and satin, blend far more harmoniously.

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## STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Avertissements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Special notices inserted in a line for the first insertion, and two cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

## European Gossip.

How far many parts of Austria are still behind the age is shown by the following incident, who occurred in a little village of Hungary. The people of that village intended to burn an old man and an old woman at the stake because they had said that they had brought the rinderpest on the village by witchcraft. The fire was blazing already, and the two unfortunate victims of popular folly were about to be cast into the flames when the Circuit Judge appeared on the scene and commanded the crowd to set the two aliberty. The peasants obeyed him, but warned him to beware of the sorcerers else he would be bewitched by them.

The Austrian military authorities do not treat the friends of peace as gently as our Administration did during the war of the Rebellion. Among the conscripts called in at Segedina, Hungary, was a young man from Mako, by the name of a good deal like Quakers. When he was put in line he refused to touch a gun, as it was against his belief. For punishment two guns were tied to each of his shoulders, and he was tied to a post in the camp, to be snatched at by his comrades and the general public. It is not stated whether this singular punishment has brought him to terms.

The Paris Rappet describes the rooms of the Empress Eugenie in the Tuilleries. "The wardrobe," it says is quite an institution. It fills quite a number of rooms in the upper story. All around them are the rooms of the Imperial seamstresses. Quite an ingenious mechanism has been fixed here to transport the dresses down stairs. A little railway runs straight into the rooms of the Empress. Alas! adds the Rappet, would that our army had been as well organized as the toilet affairs of the Empress. In one of the rooms two large photographic albums were found, that, as it were, comprised the whole Imperial regime. One of them contained the photographs of the whole corps de ballet, the other, those of the majority of the Corps Legislatif.

Some Tories recently escaped from the Bavarian fortress of Ingolstadt where they were held prisoners. They secreted themselves in the country near by, making occasional raids on farm houses which they robbed. Coming one day to a lonely farmhouse they found nobody but two little girls, twelve and thirteen years of age, at home. After robbing the house they violated the poor little girls, leaving them almost in a dying condition. The father coming home and finding his poor children in such a state, heard the tale and then gave the alarm. He and his neighbors tracked the villa with bloodhounds, and found them secreted in the woods. The cowardly wretches begged on their knees for their lives, but the enraged peasants dragged them forth and literally stamped them to death under their feet.

## STATE NEWS.

MIDNIGHT QUEREL.—FRANCIS RESOLVE.—We alluded briefly in our paper, yesterday, to a difficulty that occurred near East Hickman Church in this county, on last Saturday night. We have since learned the following particulars of the affair. Lewis Bogie, a white man, was staying as clerk at Bryant's Kitchen, a small village on the Jack's Creek road. On the night referred to he started to visit a house in the place for the purpose of collecting an account, and ascertaining that a row was in progress, he drew his pistol, so as to be ready to defend himself if the necessity for doing so should arise. On reaching the door, he looked in to see what was going on, when the negroes made a rush at him and endeavored to take his pistol from him. In the scuffle that ensued, Bogie's pistol went off, accidentally, as he thought, and started in his dying declaration, afterwards. He was shot four times in this affair, and then retreated to Baxter's house near by, pursued by the negroes, who fired repeatedly at him, as the balls in the building will testify. On arriving at Baxter's Bogie fell, and there died, after having made a statement in the presence of witnesses concerning the affair; he also identified his assailants before he died. The following negroes were arrested for complicity in the matter: Cassius Murphy, Alfred Greys, Frank Irvin and Jordan Francis, and after hearing before his Honor, B. F. Graves were committed on the charge of murder.

And now comes the next scene in this terrible drama. On Tuesday night last, a party of men crossed Jack's Creek Ferry and going to Clark's house, whether the negroes had been carried, took two of them and left, going towards Madison, with the remark that "these two negroes will not be seen again."—Lex. Press.

PAISLEY ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, at B. F. Thompson, N. Smith, Col. Thompson, of the Phoenix, E. Crossley, and A. G. Karner were returning from Versailles, and were coming down the hill at Slickaway, the breast-broke broke, and the horses became unmanageable. They dashed away at a furious rate, upsetting the carriage, and throwing the inmates violently in all directions. Mr. Crossley had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise injured, and lies in a precarious condition. Mr. Karner had several ribs broken. B. F. Thompson and N. Smith were so



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
THOMAS M. GREEN.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE  
OFFICE—COURT STREET.

The editor of the *Bulletin* has an unholy horror for "ultra piety," and we presume, a slightly modified aversion for piety of any sort. The peculiar form of piety which he chooses to designate as "ultra" is that which insists that the Sabbath day and the church of God shall be devoted to His worship, and not to the glorification of any mere hero or to the promotion of purely worldly ends. Having ventured an opinion in support of the latter idea, we are extinguished by the *Bulletin* with the terrible epithet of "puritanical." That puts an end, as it was intended to do, to all argument on the subject, and concludes the matter in the *Bulletin's* favor. It is our misfortune that the *Bulletin* is dissatisfied with our expressions of respect for the personal character of Gen. LEE and of admiration for his skill as a military leader; and it is even a greater misfortune that we have said all we feel on that point and there is no higher rhapsody to which we can rise in order to please our neighbor or those who agree with him—that Gen. LEE should be canonized. The chivalry of the editor impels him to the defense of certain estimable ladies upon whom no assault has been made or is designed. We honor the sentiment that desires to record in monumental marble the virtues of the good and great. In the North as well as in the South, among Radical and old-time Abolitionists, even among Yankee "Puritans" as well as among the Cavaliers of Virginia, there are men, and many of them, who take pleasure in recognizing the estimable qualities of the recent dead, and who would cheerfully contribute to erecting a monument to his memory as an honest man, a well-mannered gentleman, and a Christian. But the address of these ladies places itself upon altogether different grounds, and challenges and provokes criticism upon Gen. LEE, as the leader of the rebellion which he himself believed unnecessary and therefore wrong, from those who would otherwise be most kindly inclined to his memory. While we welcome the occasion of such a tribute to the memory of a defeated cause to glorify it through Gen. LEE, we think the movement to do this is not calculated to reflect any additional lustre upon Gen. LEE's fame, and is calculated to do harm by reminding the Union men of the country, that the possible meaning of all this constant exaltation of the rebellion and its heroes may be a purpose to inspire "a future generation," as the *Bulletin* threatens, to renew the war for the dismemberment of the Union. If this apprehension, which is really the occasion of much that is reprehensible that has been done by the Radicals since the close of the war, should be justified by events, history will not blame them for resorting to vigorous, repressive measures to place such movement beyond the hope of success.

But we would have omitted the expression of our views on this point, as being one of mere policy, had it not been for the peculiar terms in which this address is couched. Doubtless Gen. LEE was a Christian, and we are not disposed to question his heroism; and therefore, he may perhaps be classed as a "Christian Hero," though his heroism was never particularly manifested in behalf of Christianity. But it is not to the memory of General LEE as a Christian Hero that this monument is proposed to be erected. The movement was inaugurated by a meeting of Confederate soldiers assembled as such, and the address itself sets forth that the monument is to be erected to Gen. LEE as the military chieftain of the Confederate armies, as an evidence of the gratitude of the Southern people to him for his efforts to secure their separate independence. All this, we say, we can pass by; but when the ministers of God's church in Kentucky are called on to designate a particular Sabbath when a collection shall be taken for the purpose of erecting a monument to Gen. LEE, in commemoration of his services in the attempt to divide the Union, and as an evidence of the gratitude of the people to him as their military chieftain, we protest that the request is, not to say impudent, in very bad taste. And we would object just as seriously to the movement was to build a monument to Gen. McPHERSON or Gen. THOMAS for their efforts in behalf of the Union, or to any other human being for his course on any merely political question or in any war. If the Kingdom of God is not of this world we cannot see what His churches have to do with Gen. LEE or the exploded Southern Confederacy. It is true these ladies, as if doubting the propriety of their own proposition offer as an alternative that those ministers who object to the use of the Sabbath for such a purpose shall call a meeting of their congregation on some other day. This also is objectionable in a less degree, since the meetings are desired to be *Congregational Meetings*, and the churches to act as such on a question to which a political significance is carefully given. It is true also that they apologize for this request on the ground that this "is the only possible way in which a simultaneous and voluntary offering can be made to the memory" of Gen. LEE. But if their reason is true, then it will be better to make the offering in some other than a "simultaneous" way; and if there is really no other alternative left, then let Gen. LEE go without a monument. We have noticed a number of applications to the public for this purpose, by ladies in different cities in Kentucky, and in every instance they are modestly and becomingly addressed to such individuals as choose to contribute, and in no case to any church or congregation as such to designate the Sabbath or any other day for the purpose. These ladies may have been "Puritans" or "ultra-pious" but such is not our recollection of them, and we are inclined to believe that a discriminating regard for the proprieties of the case and not ultra piety led them to reject the suggestions of the appeal. But if any minister in Maysville feels that he can afford to designate any particular Sabbath for the glorification of Gen. LEE as the hero of the Southern armies, and for the expression of gratitude to him for whipping JOHN POPE, BURNSIDES, HOOKER, and GRANT, or to call a meeting of his congregation for any other day for this purpose, just let him try it. And that is all we have to say about it.

## ECONOMY.

The United States man-of-war Tennessee was built about six years ago, at a cost of \$1,300,000, but when she was ready for sea it was discovered she was worthless. When GRANT and PORTER came into power, it was determined to overhaul the ship, and for fifteen months a large number were employed in remodeling her, and \$350,000 was expended in alterations and improvements. Six months ago, when PORTER decided on a European excursion, he determined to take her as his flag ship. He determined that the Tennessee should have quarter galleries, and orders were given accordingly. All last summer a swarm of workmen were employed making the desired alterations, but when they were completed PORTER was still unsatisfied. The galleries were ripped up, and workmen commissioned to construct new ones, which are not yet finished; but as far as the work has gone fifteen thousand dollars has been expended. The Admiral's new water-closets, which are thus provided for, will probably cost twenty thousand dollars.

The editor of the *Bulletin* is young and inexperienced, and may be easily forgiven for an exaggeration in style and expression which he will outgrow in time. In a few years he will learn to moderate his tone so as not to furnish his adversaries with weapons to use against his friends, and the not less important point in a journalist of not furnishing the proof of the untruth of his own statements will be appreciated by him if he lives to be a hundred. The paper of which he has charge never professed any independence and certainly never showed any, and has never aimed higher than to be the most abject slave of party discipline. The editor has no right, according to the rule marked out for his guidance, to do or say anything, however right or just in itself, which may militate against the interest of "the Democratic party," to which it belongs in the most uncompromising sense in which ownership can be expressed. That party cannot afford to have it understood and accepted that "opposition to the dominant party" involves a recognition of the course of the rebellion as being the cause of the liberty and security of the Caucasian race, and the editor who convinces the people that Democracy implies sympathy for the cause for which, LEE, BRAUER and JOHNSON fought will do that party a serious disservice. To establish this idea as a fact will secure the prolongation of the power of the dominant party until they themselves are sick of it. It is to such stupidities as we find in the last issue of the *Bulletin* that the Democratic party owes its own defeat, on frequent occasions during and since the war, and the bruised South the successful carrying out of the infamous reconstruction measures. Yet there are some members of the party that never will learn any better sense.

It is a part of the record that the reasons assigned for the initiation of the secession movement in the South was the election of a President by a party pledged to oppose the extension of slavery into the Territories of the United States. The cause for which the South commenced the war itself was the right of the States to secede at pleasure. It is upon the sufficiency of those reasons as a justification that the cause of the rebellion and of the South in the war must be judged. It is contrary to all the rules of logic or common sense to appeal to the almost inevitable consequences of the passions aroused by the stupendous folly of the Southern leaders—consequences that would not and could not have been caused but for that folly—as the justification for the blunder that ruined all who trusted them. Were one to admit that the Radicals have destroyed the "liberty and security of the Caucasian race," it would still be untrue that that was the cause of the South, since neither "the liberty or security of the Caucasian race" was menaced or endangered by the election of Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, nor would either have received any wound but for the premeditation of the country into a war by the Southern leaders. How unnecessary it was Gen. LEE himself and the Vice President of the Confederacy tell us. But the *Bulletin* itself is the evidence, not only that the "liberty and security of the Caucasian race" in this country has not been destroyed by the Radicals, but that the utmost license is allowed to the expression, not only of disapprobation of the policy of the party in power, but of hatred for the Government itself. While the *Bulletin* continues to indulge in such big threats, which the editor would be as slow to put in practical execution as the publishers were to take an active part in the recent unpleasantness, it is palpable nonsense to talk of the recent events having proved that the cause of the South was the cause of liberty and security for our race. The Radicals undoubtedly have violated fundamental principles of our Constitution. They have ruthlessly trampled upon the reserved rights of States. During the progress of reconstruction in the Southern States the Radical legislation was opposed to all American ideas of public liberty. But from first to last, even while the rights of States were being overthrown, the magnanimity exhibited towards individuals was unexampled in the world's history, and to-day there is no country on God's Earth in which there is less interference by the Government with the liberty of the citizen, nor one in which the past and present enemies of the Government can with such perfect impunity revile and bully with highly sounding boasts the Government itself. There is not another Government in the world which would permit the erection of a monument to a man who had been educated by it, had served in its armies, and immediately after his resignation became the captain of the armies engaged in an attempt to overthrow it, as an evidence of the gratitude of his associates and admirers of his skill in defeating its own armies. The highest claim Gen. LEE has upon our respect and admiration is the studied care with which he refrained from giving, and discouraged in others, the expression to such sentiments as those which find weekly an utterance through the *Bulletin*.

A notable letter, written by Hon. REV. EDWARD JOHNSON, ex-Minister to the Court of Great Britain, in answer to certain inquiries put by the President of an insurance company in regard to the claims against the British Government on account of the depredations of the rebel cruiser AL-

abama, is published. JOHNSON estimates these claims to amount to the total \$13,000,000, and advises the seekers after indemnity to withdraw their demands from the United States Government and appeal to the Government of Great Britain for indemnity.

## INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

The report of the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. DELANO, of which we publish a resume, shows that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, exceed those of the preceding year by \$25,136,523, and exceed the estimates by \$10,255,367. The increase beyond last year's receipts is over ten millions in the item of spirits and nearly eight millions in tobacco. Mr. DELANO recommends that the present rate of taxation on spirits shall not be disturbed and that the tax on all kinds of tobacco shall be uniform. He also recommends some improvements in the tobacco warehousing system, and calls the attention of Congress to defects and ambiguities in the act of July 14, 1870. He shows that sixty-three per cent of the internal revenue receipts come from five States—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Kentucky—and that the gross receipts for the last eighteen months of the present administration exceed those of the preceding eighteen months by nearly fifty millions of dollars, or if the tax had been alike in both periods, the excess in favor of the present administration would amount to \$101,888,077. This showing is very creditable to the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to the administration under which he served.

The accession of HESSE DARMSTADT to the North German Confederation abolishes the line of the Main as a political boundary, and adds about nine hundred thousand additional Germans who accept the supremacy of Prussia. As a large slice of the Duchy went to Prussia by the treaty of 1866, and as the institutions of the dominant State were for convenience sake adopted over the entire territory; a present transition will not be a very perceptible or violent one. The Bavarian negotiations constitute the main point of the coming unification of Germany, and with their successful termination the adhesion of the other States is a matter of certainty.

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The French claim to have won a considerable victory at Amiens on Sunday. The French outnumbered the Prussians, who were driven back to their intrenchments. On the other hand the Germans claim the advantage in the same engagement. Amiens was occupied on Monday by German troops. Seventy cannon fell into the hands of the Germans by the capitulation of La Fere. The following are the details of the defeat of the Garibaldians: "The Garibaldians, while on their march from Pasques Saturday afternoon, suddenly came upon the outposts of Prussian Rifles, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were at first compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up, the French rear-guard, which they were attacking, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. General Werder next day (Sunday) took a circuit around Plombieres, and in this way overtook the French rear-guard. Another engagement occurred, in which the French lost three hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and the Prussians only fifty. It is said Menotti Garibaldi had two thousand men under his command in the engagement."

On Monday a sortie was made from Paris, but it was easily repulsed by the Germans. On Tuesday, the 29th, the Parisians came out toward La Haye, supported by gunboats in the Seine. At this point they attacked fiercely. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions. In all cases, however, the French were repulsed and driven back behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in these actions was only seven officers and a few hundred men, while the French loss was 1,600 prisoners alone.

The following is the official dispatch of King WILLIAM to the Queen announcing a Prussian victory at Beaulieu on Monday, viz: "Frederick Charles reports the complete defeat of the Army of the Loire in the battle Monday, in which the French had the Twentieth Corps, probably the Eighteenth and portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps engaged. A thousand French were found dead on the field, 4,000 were wounded and 1,600 taken prisoners. General Paladines is reported wounded. German loss is 1,000, among them a few officers."

The telegraph reports continuous fighting around Paris for quite a week. The accounts are confused and contradictory. We gather only that the French have fought well and in strong force, but have thus far been unable to break through the wall of steel and iron by which they are surrounded. GAMBETTA, in announcing the result of the sortie, on Tuesday, 29th ult., claims immense advantages for the French, and says:

"One of the results of it has been the evacuation of Amiens by the Prussians, so that they have been obliged to reinforce the German army. The battles at Paris began on Tuesday, the 29th, and at last accounts the garrison remained outside in the positions they had captured from the Prussians."

On the other hand the King of Prussia sends the following official dispatch to Queen AUGUSTA, viz: "Versailles, November 30.—The Sixth Corps yesterday repulsed a sortie, near La Haye, on the 29th of Paris. Over one hundred French prisoners were taken, and several hundred dead and wounded left on the field. The French also made sorties on the positions of the Wurtembergers and Saxons, at Montmorency, St. Denis, and at St. Germain, Bonnel, Champigny and Villiers, to the east and southeast of Paris. These positions were taken by the French, but subsequently were retaken by the Prussians. At the same time sorties were made on the north and west at St. Denis, against the Fourth Corps and the Guard. The French were repulsed and driven back behind their works in all cases. I remained at Versailles, as it was the central point."

And Gen. TUMPLING who commanded the Sixth Prussian Corps on the East side of Paris thus officially telegraphs of the result in that particular quarter of the second sortie on Wednesday, 30th, viz: "A great sortie occurred yesterday. The French moved out against the Prussians and Wurtembergers early in the morning, supported by heavy cannonade of their forts. The Prussians and Wurtembergers, leading one hundred and twenty thousand men. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the French were repulsed by the Sixth Corps, and the Prussians and Wurtembergers, who had been reinforced by cavalry and artillery, were again defeated. The German losses were trifling."

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A London paper states that England and Austria have united in a firm but courteous denial of the right of Russia to withdraw from the treaty of 1856. A conciliatory protest from the Italian Government was also sent to St. Petersburg on Saturday, 20th ult. A peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute is looked for by Italy, Austria and England. The Sultan also seems to have recovered from a part of the alarm with which he was at first stricken.

A Herald correspondent at Vienna, under date of the 28th says there are reports there that BISMARCK, by direction of the King, has addressed a letter to GORTSCHAKOFF, expressing the desire that Russia accept Prussia's mediation, pledging Prussia's influence to secure such a modification of the treaty as will satisfy Russia.

Russia is reported placable, but in the meantime prepares for war by shipping arms, ammunition and provisions to the Black Sea.

It seems definitely settled that Prussia did propose to act as mediator between Russia and the other Powers interested in the Treaty of 1856. It is said, however, that the offer was not made until after a conference with Russia, and an understanding that Prussia would favor the pretensions of her Northern neighbor. It is believed that England and Austria will accept the conference, but as a condition precedent the original circular of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF must be withdrawn or explained away.

The Russian circular has produced great alarm in Bucharest. The Government is helpless, and turns on every side for advice. An agent of the Porte had arrived at Bucharest to propose an offensive and defensive alliance with the Sultan, on condition that Roumanian troops shall be entirely at the disposal of the Porte. Prince CHARLES hesitates to side with Turkey against Russia on any condition. The First Corps d'Armee of Turkey is ordered to Schumla. The fortresses of the Danube are being rapidly armed. The Third Army Corps of Turkey has been ordered to Roustchouk, Varna and Silestria. A great number of horses have been bought in Austria for the Turkish cavalry. The Turkish fleet is ready for action under Admirals JORAHIM PACHA and HOBART PACHA.

The Tribune's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs the full text of GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to EARL GRANVILLE, which, however, contains but little that has not been touched upon by the regular cable dispatches. Russia declined, as is already known, to discuss the propriety of her former note, to recall any precedent, or to cite any example, as such a controversy would in no way promote the good understanding which is desired.

After referring to the invariable failure of the attempts made at different times to assemble the Powers in a general conference with a view to remove the causes of difficulty which disturb the general peace, GORTSCHAKOFF continues:

"The prolongation of the present crisis and the absence of a regular conference of the Powers, postpone still further the possibility of such an agreement. Meanwhile the position in which the treaty left Russia has become more and more intolerable. Earl Granville will agree that Europe of today is very far from being the Europe that signed the treaty of 1856. It is impossible that Russia should agree to remain the only power bound indefinitely to an arrangement which, once it was at the time when it was concluded, became daily weaker in its guarantees."

"Our august master has too deep a sense of what he owes to his country to force it to submit any longer to any obligation, the violation of which the national sentiment protests. We can not admit that abrogation of a purely theoretical principle, not followed by its immediate application, and which visibly results to him a right of which no good Power could be deprived, ought to be considered as a menace of peace, nor in avoiding one point of the treaty of 1856 the abrogation of all is implied. The Imperial Cabinet never had any intention of withdrawing from our commitment of October 19, in the above explicit terms that His Majesty the Emperor maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, and that he is ready to come to any agreement with the signatory powers of that treaty, either to confirm its general stipulations, or to review them, or to substitute for them any other conditions which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the equilibrium of Europe."

"There seems then to be no reason why the Cabinet of London should not, if it please, enter into an explanation with the signatories of the treaty of 1856. For our part we are ready in any deliberation having for its object the settlement of guarantees for the consolidation of peace in the East, to enter into such relations with the fresh guarantees would be found in the removal of the permanent irritation existing between the two Powers which are most directly interested. Their mutual relations would become firm, established on a basis of good and solid understanding."

"You are desired, monsieur le Baron, to read this dispatch and leave a copy with him. The principle Secretary of State, and to British Majesty has expressed to us the regret that he would feel if this discussion should disturb the harmony which the Queen has striven to maintain between the two countries. Be good enough to express to His Excellency how entirely this regret would be shared by the Imperial Cabinet. We believe that friendship between the two governments is a permanent possession, and we wish, as well as to the peace of the world. It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen this friendship during late years grow more and more close and cordial. The grave circumstances in which we find ourselves at this moment seem to us make it more desirable than ever."

"GORTSCHAKOFF."

**MARRIED.**  
HATT-ROBERTS—Married by Elder D. S. Hildy Mr. Walter Hatt to Miss F. Roberts, December 4th 1870 at the residence of William Hatt both of Flemington, Ky.

PATRICK-SADLER—At the Presbyterian Church in Flemington, on Thursday the 24th ult. Mr. Patrick Sadler, of Bath Co., Ky., to Miss Ellen Sadler, of Flemington, Ky.

WREN-PATRICK—On the 18th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. W. Prather, by Rev. John Holland, Mr. John Prather, of Montgomery county, Ky., and Miss M. Prather, of Nicholas co., Ky.

RICHEY-COLLINS—On the 18th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. D. Richey, by Elder J. D. Richey, Mr. J. D. Richey to Miss Mary D. Collins, all of Nicholas co., Ky.

KENAN-CORRYELL—On Sunday, 27th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, in Mason co., Ky., by P. E. Kavanagh, of Nicholas co., Ky., Mr. Chas. Kenan to Miss Phoebe M. Corryell.

WILLIAMS-BAXTER—Same, 14th, at the residence of Jas. W. Williams, of Grant county, Ky., Mr. J. A. Williams to Miss Annie Baxter.

QUIGLEY-WHALEY—At the residence of Mr. J. A. Quigley, near Shiloh, Ky., November 28th, 1870, by Rev. Henry M. Scudder, Mr. Chas. Quigley to Miss Sarah A. Quigley, all of Bath county.

SHIELDS-THOMPSON—On Thursday last at the residence of the bride's father, near Guthrie, by Rev. J. A. Shields, Mr. J. A. Shields to Miss W. S. Shields, of Jessamine, and Miss Mattie J. J. Shields, of Nicholas co., Ky.

MOORE-STEWART—Nov. 15th, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Stewart of Bourbon, by Elder W. W. Harding, Mr. J. A. Moore to Miss Mary E. Stewart.

ELKIN-RICHARDS—By the same, on the 15th, at the residence of Mr. J. A. Richards, all of Clark county.

WITT-MUNDAY—On the 22nd inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. D. Witt, by Rev. J. A. Witt, Mr. J. D. Witt to Miss M. M. Munday, of Madison co., Ky.

WHITE-HOWARD—On the 24th inst. at the residence of Wm. Howard, by the same, Thos. J. King to Miss Howard, of the same.

KING-MCLVAIN—On the 23d inst., in Montgomery county, by Rev. J. T. Leonard, Mr. George K. King and Miss M. McLvaine.

## DIED.

PRATHER—An Elizabeth, November 28th, 1870 Miss Sabina Prather.

DANIEL—Of consumption, at the residence of her father, Thos. Lewis, in Bath county, Ky., on Tuesday, November 15th, 1870, Mrs. Hannah B. Daniel, widow of the late Elder James W. Daniel, in the 37th year of her age.

NEWCOMB—At his residence, on Front street, in Ripley, Ohio, on the 23rd ult., James Newcomb, in the 70th year of his age.

KEHR—Rev. Ferdinand Kehr, for 30 years past, pastor of the Church of the Mother of God in Lexington, died on Monday last. He was greatly respected by all classes and sets for his true piety. Not many lives, but one have we.

CAMPBELL—In Tilton, Fleming county, Ky., October 18th, 1870, of consumption, Mrs. S. K. Campbell, in the thirty-first year of her age.

PRATHER—In Mt. Olivet, Ky., Nov. 21, 1870, Mrs. Prather, only child of W. V. and Lizzie Prather, aged eight months.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
The Gravity of Life.  
"Thou art for man to trifle, life is brief,  
Our age is but the falling of a leaf."  
We have no time to sport away the hours,  
We must be earnest in a world like ours.  
Not many lives, but one have we.

And still how many flatter away their lives unable to fill any useful purpose, because some lingering disease unites them for it, and neglect or refuse to use the means within their reach. And in his wonderful arrangement of nature has provided an antidote for all the life that human flesh is heir to, and by the aid of science, the medicinal virtues of certain herbs, roots and barks have been combined, and the result is a new era in the treatment of the world as MISHLER'S PINK BITTERS. It cures all diseases of the blood, imparts the nervous force, elevates the standard of all the vital forces, and sustains a most beautiful tone of the entire human organization. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

**GETTING MARRIED.**  
Essays for Young Men, on Social Evil, and the propriety of marriage, for those who feel unprepared for matrimony, and a full and complete course of lectures on the subject, by Rev. J. A. Prather, of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

**The Great Pictorial Annual.**  
Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and the professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alternative of more than half the Christian world are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are constantly used throughout the entire civilized world.

**WANTED AGENTS**—\$75 to \$200 per month—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Compound Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fill, lock, bind, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a straight, even, beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock" every second needle cut in, and will cut and stitch the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.

For Terms and Terms, apply or address: J. W. ROGERS & CO., 402 Liberty street, Philadelphia, Pa. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties claiming of worthless cast-iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. Oct. 12th.

**New Advertisement**  
**MASON CIRCUIT COURT.**  
Preston Tyler's Adm'r. Notice to Creditors.  
Preston Tyler's heirs &c.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Preston Tyler, deceased, that by an order of the Mason Circuit Court, they are required to produce their claims to me at the Mason Circuit Court Clerk's Office at any time between the 1st date and the 1st day of April 1871, properly authenticated, that the same may be audited and allowed by the Court for settlement. GEO. W. SULLER, Master Commissioner, M.C.C. 15th 1870. nov22-wt

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**  
**MASON CIRCUIT COURT.**  
Daniel S. Bradley, Adm'r. Interlocutory Judgment.  
Preston Tyler's heirs &c. and creditors, defendants.

Pursuant to the judgment of the Mason Circuit Court at its regular October Term, 1870, in the above action, I will

On Tuesday, December 13th, 1870, at a credit of Six, Twelve and eighteen months, 117 1/2 ACRES OF LAND, Situated on the waters of Stone Lake, and near the town of Granger, Mason county, Ky., the same being the land purchased by Preston Tyler from Dr. R. Cooper.

On Wednesday, December 14th, 1870, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, Six, Twelve and eighteen months, on the premises, lately occupied by Preston Tyler and now occupied by Ely Frame,

54-1-2 ACRES OF LAND, Purchased by said Tyler from David R. Heides. Also, at the same time and place, I will sell 65 ACRES OF LAND, 64 ACRES and 17 POLES OF LAND, Purchased by said Tyler from M. P. and Thomas W. Moody. Also, other parcels of land.

Known as the Thomas Moody Tract. The above named tracts or parcels of land are situated about three miles from the town of Granger, and adjoining near the lands of Thomas Granger, and are to be sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds, payable to the Commissioner; bearing six per cent, interest from day of sale, and to have the force and effect of sale bonds taken under execution, and a lien retained on said lands for the payment of the purchase money.

Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock, A. M. F. M. WEDDON, Commissioner. nov22-wt

**MADAME WICK,**  
40 WEST 4TH STREET,  
Near Walnut & CINCINNATI, O.  
Received first premium at Exposition.

**LADIES.**  
Brides, Fronts, HAIR JEWELRY Done to Order.

Customers always used and the gold warranted. nov19-wt

**WELLS, MITCHELL & CO.,**  
No. 33 Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Are prepared to do a General Banking & Exchange Business.

Having a No. 1 Fire Proof Vault and Burglar Proof Chest inside of a safe, and a second safe, and a third safe, and a fourth safe, and a fifth safe, and a sixth safe, and a seventh safe, and an eighth safe, and a ninth safe, and a tenth safe, and a eleventh safe, and a twelfth safe, and a thirteenth safe, and a fourteenth safe, and a fifteenth safe, and a sixteenth safe, and a seventeenth safe, and an eighteenth safe, and a nineteenth safe, and a twentieth safe, and a twenty-first safe, and a twenty-second safe, and a twenty-third safe, and a twenty-fourth safe, and a twenty-fifth safe, and a twenty-sixth safe, and a twenty-seventh safe, and a twenty-eighth safe, and a twenty-ninth safe, and a thirtieth safe, and a thirty-first safe, and a thirty-second safe, and a thirty-third safe, and a thirty-fourth safe, and a thirty-fifth safe, and a thirty-sixth safe, and a thirty-seventh safe, and a thirty-eighth safe, and a thirty-ninth safe, and a fortieth safe, and a forty-first safe, and a 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and forty-six safe, and a two hundred and



## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**We call attention to the advertisement of** N. Y. Methodist in another column. It is one of the best religious papers in the country.

**Dead.**—James Green, who was so badly burned at the slaughter house on Saturday last, died at his widowed mother's residence on Wednesday evening last.

**Personal.**—Harrison Taylor and Wm. H. Wadsworth are in Brooksville, attending the trial of Asbury for killing Wm. H. Reynolds. E. C. Phister, E. Whitaker and R. H. Stanton are at Morehead, in Rowan county.

**An editor named Hugh Hastings**, who had fifteen hundred dollars worth of diamonds and bonds in his house in New York City had them stolen from him on last Saturday night. Served him right.

**Supper.**—There will be a supper at the residence of Mrs. Harrison Taylor in this city on Thursday, Dec. 8th, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church. Price of admission \$1. Tickets can be had at the drug and book stores.

**Suicide.**—Andrew Bonake, who lived in Bracken county, on Snag, was found by Lewis Martin, on Friday morning, in Charles Osborne's woods hanging on a tree. He had hung himself with his own blade.

**Parlor Concerts.**—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church (Southern Assembly) in Maysville, design giving a series of parlor concerts this winter. The first will take place on the evening of the 15th inst. at the residence of Charles B. Pearce, Esq. The proceeds will go to the Church.

**New Music.**—We are indebted to Louis Tripp, No. 118 Main Street Louisville, Ky. for two new pieces of music, entitled "Spray of the Sea" and "Juliette Waltz." They are both fine pieces, and reflect credit upon their authors. Persons wishing late music will do well to address as above.

**The Supper at Washington** on Wednesday night was in every respect a success. It was numerously attended and all the guests were pleased. The ladies cleared about \$125, which will be given to the fund being raised to build a new Presbyterian Church at Washington.

**Fire.**—Soward's Grocery Store in the Fifth Ward was entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday night. George Rudy and Madison Brown were struck by a falling beam as they were endeavoring to climb into the second story. They were both knocked off of the ladder and badly injured.

**The citizens of Ohio and McLean counties** have instructed their Representatives and Senator to vote for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill. The measure will be brought up at the approaching session of the Legislature, and it is expected there will be quite a stormy time between the friends and opponents of the bill.

**A negro named Freeman Garrett**, who shot a Ku Klux a few nights since, was tried in Frankfort on Monday and was acquitted by the examining Magistrate. We are glad of it, and would like to hear of a few more cases of the same sort. The Ku Klux should meet with a warm reception wherever they operate.

**The store of W. M. Scott & Co., of Piketon** was robbed on the night of the 23d, of Nov. under the following circumstances: Mr. Scott retired leaving his safe keys in his pantaloons pocket, and his store key in the side pocket of his vest; when he woke in the morning he missed the keys and went immediately to the store, found them in the door and \$1,268 in cash abstracted.

**The hotel at Glasgow Junction**, the property of Maj. Geo. M. Proctor, was destroyed by fire last Friday evening, about six o'clock. The fire was accidental, having been communicated from a defective fire. About one half the furniture in the house was saved, but we learn, in a damaged condition. There was \$3500 insurance on the property—\$2500 in the North American and \$1000 in the Phoenix of Brooklyn.

**Robertson County.**—At a meeting of the Democracy of Robertson county, held in Mt. Olivet, Kentucky, on the 21st inst., to appoint delegates to the State Convention on the 3d of May next, the delegates were instructed to vote for Hon. T. L. Jones for Governor, Hon. Emory Whitaker for Lieutenant Governor, Col. D. Howard Smith for State Auditor, James W. Tate, Esq. for State Treasurer, Rev. H. A. M. Henderson for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Hon. James A. Dawson for Register of the Land Office.

**Sale.**—L. B. Goggin reports the following sale of stock at Flemingsburg Nov. 28th, 1870. County Court day.

1 bay horse	\$100.00
1 bay horse	11.00
1 bay horse	80.00
1 bay mare	52.00
1 cow and calf	35.00
1 cow and calf	30.00
1 brown horse	65.00

Plenty of stock on the market but little sold.

**Sold Saturday Dec. 3d, 1870**, near the Marshall depot, one small frame house with one acre of ground attached for \$400 00.

**The Railroad.**—A meeting of the Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company was held in this city on Tuesday. We learn that the Directors gave their individual endorsements for the amount due to the Contractor on the estimates for work already done. They also pledged that they would give their own individual acceptances for the monthly estimates in future, as fast as they may become due, until the work shall be finished. As these gentlemen possess means for more than sufficient to build the road, we presume there will be no difficulty in discounting their paper. We hope the work will be pushed forward.

**On the banks of the Fox River**, forty miles from Chicago, is the City Elgin. Built upon the sides of the hills, that rise from the river on either side, and peopled largely by an intelligent and thrifty population, few towns, West or East, surpass it in general attractions. Here are located the works of the National Watch Company, that employ a capital of nearly one million dollars and a force of five hundred hands. It is wonderful, indeed, that in the second year of their sales, they should find a ready market for half a million dollars worth of movements, on cash terms, in competition with foreign goods offered in the market on long credits, as well as the products of older and well established manufacturers in this country. The secret is this: "Wherever Elgin Watches are sold they make for themselves a reputation for superiority over all other watches sold for the same money."

**Centre College.**—The Committee appointed by the two Presbyteries Synods of Kentucky to adjust if possible, the difficulties between the two bodies in regard to Centre College, met in Lexington Tuesday afternoon, and adjourned Thursday. After lengthy conferences, it was found that no agreement could be arrived at, and the conference adjourned without fixing a date for re-assembling, but subject to call, will meet again. The first proposition before the conference was one from the General Assembly Committee, that each Synod by formal act, should "recognize each other as christian brethren and Presbyteries, notwithstanding the differences in the interpretation of some of our common standards." This was rejected by the committee of the Synod South, for two reasons, 1st, because they thought it unnecessary, 2nd, because they had no authority to do so. Propositions were then made by the Synod of Kentucky (South) party to have the charter changed so as to recognize their full and equal property rights. A proposition was also made from the General Assembly Synod party, for a joint government of the institution for a term of years by trustees from each Synod, without effecting, in any way, the property question. But no conclusion was reached on either of these propositions, and so the conference broke up without agreement. The consultations of the brethren engaged in the conference were pleasant and fraternal.

The following extracts from the report of the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, at a meeting of the stockholders held in Richmond Virginia, on the 24th inst, is of deep interest and importance to our people as affecting the prospects of the Maysville and Big Sandy road. It will be seen that the President speaks in the most positive manner of the completion of the road to the Big Sandy by the spring of 1872, and we owe it to our own interests to meet it there with a road from this city, thus completing our long desired connection with the waters of the ocean.

We had hoped ere this to have announced that arrangements had been made for the certain and speedy construction of this great through route of commerce and shall wait impatiently the action of the management now controlling the project. The road is a State necessity and nothing but blind folly will prevent our people from its construction.

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.**  
The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company met at noon on the 29th inst, in the ball-room of the Exchange Hotel, and organized by calling Henry K. Ellyson to the chair and the appointment of Messrs. Garrett and Netherland Secretaries.

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT.**  
OFFICE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. CO., 51 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, November, 1870.

In considering the financial condition of the company, which demanded immediate attention, it was found necessary to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay off the floating debt of the company, which amounted to more than a million of dollars, and to complete and equip the road from White Sulphur Springs to the Ohio river. After mature deliberation they decided the best way to raise the required amount was to issue six per cent. thirty year first mortgage bonds, principal and interest payable in gold coin, to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars. Such bonds were accordingly issued, and a mortgage deed for the amount above mentioned was executed and delivered to Messrs. Wm. Butler Duncan and Philo C. Calhoun, as trustees. These bonds were placed on the market in February last by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the company, and already more than one-third of the whole amount has been subscribed for, and the subscriptions paid. By reference to the Treasurer's report, which is here submitted, it will be seen that the money received for the bonds sold has been used in paying off the floating debt before mentioned, in retiring the few outstanding seven per cent. bonds of the company, issued under the ten million mortgage of 1867, now cancelled, in payment of the bonds due the State of Virginia for improving the road between the mouth of the Greenbrier and for construction west of that point.

**WORK NOW UNDER CONTRACT.**  
In the winter months of the present year the revision of the surveys from the falls of the Kanawha to the mouth of the Great Gayandotte was completed, and the line of the road between those points located. In the month of March all the work on this part of the line was placed under contract. At the same time contracts were awarded for all of the work east of the White Sulphur Springs which includes the heavy work at Lick Run, Jerry's Run and Lewis Tunnel, and also for all heavy work between White Sulphur Springs and the mouth of the Greenbrier, including the Big Bend and all other tunnels, together with the masonry for all the crossings of the Greenbrier river. Sections on which no light work is to be done have been reserved for future lettings. All the awards above mentioned were made at prices within the revised estimates of the chief engineer. As a rule, the contractors manifest a disposition to perform their contracts in good faith, and they are generally making satisfactory progress with their work. Care has been taken to secure the prompt payment of their monthly instalments on the day they become due.

**PROPOSALS FOR WORK NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION.**  
Proposals are now under consideration for work as follows: For the construction of about 2,000 linear feet of bridging between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio River, and for the graduation of a section of New river, including a tunnel at Stretcher's Neck, 1,800 feet in length; also, for furnishing cross ties for the line from the Falls of the Kanawha to the Ohio River.

It is the intention to place the balance of the work necessary for the completion of the line to the mouth of the Big Sandy, under contract early in the ensuing spring, with the view of completing the entire line in running order during the summer of 1872. You are referred to the report of the chief engineer for statements in detail in relation to that part of line now in course of construction.

**Alaska.**—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every freeman.—*Cor. Alexand. Journal.*

**A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.**—The fragrant Soudon has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentifrices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it, as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

"SPARKING'S GLEF," stickiest thing out.

## [For the Maysville Eagle.]

## Centre College.

**Mr. Editor.**  
There are some inaccuracies in the paragraph which appeared in your Saturday's issue, copied from a Lexington paper, as I understand, with regard to the action of the Committees of the two Synods, in their recent effort to settle the Centre College controversy.

But as it is our wish and expectation that the entire correspondence between the Committees shall be published and speak for itself, I will not at present undertake to give any statement of the matter. As chairman of the Committee I have written to Dr. Humphrey, chairman of the other Committee, to know if any reasons occur to him, it should not be published. I have no idea that he will object; but desiring to observe the same courtesy that has thus far characterized our correspondence, I preferred to confer with him before handing it over for publication. Of course in a matter of general public interest such as this, should it become necessary, in order to correct misapprehensions, either party would have a right to make the correspondence public. Feeling that this is the fairest way of presenting the matter precisely as it stands, I prefer to await the publication; not doubting that Dr. Humphrey will agree with me in the propriety of this course.

J. E. SPILLMAN.

## Council Proceedings.

**MAYSVILLE, Dec. 1st, 1870.**  
The Board met pursuant to standing order, President Robert A. Cochran in the chair. The roll was called, all the members being present except Messrs. Stockton, Martin, Pike and Tudor all of whom subsequently appeared and took their seats. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Mayor, Marshal, Treasurer, and Wharf-master's reports were read and received.

The following accounts were taken up and allowed, viz: Maysville Gas Company's Gas Bill for October and November, \$541.55  
Wm. Mills' boarding city paupers, 4400  
W. H. Wallingford groceries for paupers, 400  
Pomeroy Coal Co., coal for city, 4468  
R. B. Luman work on station house, 250  
Henry Johnson coal advanced to paupers, 10 99  
N. B. Smith work and work on streets, 100 75  
J. J. Mullins work for city, 5138  
Upon motion the city took stock in the Cabin creek branch of the Mason and Lewis county turnpike to the amount of \$200 per mile, the money to be paid as follows, \$300 upon the completion of the first mile, \$200 the second, and \$100 the third mile.

Upon motion it was ordered that Mr. Harvey Meenich be paid \$10, when the first mile was put under contract.

Upon motion it was ordered that a cooking stove be presented to Mrs. Mills.

Upon motion the Treasurer was ordered to send \$2000 to the bank of America, New York, to pay the January interest on bonds. The Committee on Ordinances, presented the following ordinance. Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Maysville, that an election be held on Monday, January 24, 1871, for the election of Mayor, fifteen Councilmen, Marshal, city Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, Wood and Coal Inspector, Wharf-master and Market-master. That the polls be opened according to law, and be held at the following places, and the following persons be appointed Judges and Clerks of said election.

WARD NO. 1. At Baldwin & Tabbs warehouse, Jacob Outten and Thos. Daulton judges; Alexander Calhoun clerk.

WARD NO. 2. At the City Hall, Chas. Phister and S. V. Bliss judges; Archibald Scudder clerk.

WARD NO. 3. At the Market House, Harry Miller and Thos. Gurney judges; Harry Hill clerk.

WARD NO. 4. At Stickley's Shop, Henry Miller and Thos. Purnell judges; George Waltz clerk.

WARD NO. 5. At Mrs. Maddox's corner, J. A. Hamilton and Abner Bowling judges; J. M. Ball clerk.

The Collector presented the delinquent list which was passed upon. Upon motion the meeting adjourned until Thursday Dec. 8th, at 12 o'clock.

## CROP AND MARKET REPORT.

[From the Country Gen. Lem.]

## WHEAT.

The Daily Tribune says, "the production of wheat in this country since the war, has materially increased, but not in the same ratio with the increase in population; hence with a short crop like the present; we fear the exporting power of the country has been over-estimated; also that the season is too far advanced to secure a large stock of wheat at the close of navigation, and that advices from the West are unfavorable as regards the quality of winter wheat, 'much being mouldy, and a large portion of the amber and Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, is full of weevil. From Minnesota we have much complaint of the injury done to the crops by the severe rains of September. A Chicago correspondent of the Tribune writes that, 'receipts of wheat have largely fallen off and from some of the largest shipping points in Iowa, dealers complain that stock in farmers' hands is well nigh exhausted.' The amount of wheat in store in New York at latest date received, was 2,732,624 bushels. At the same time last year there was 2,975,189 bushels. The exports from the Atlantic ports, from September 1st to latest date, were 4,470,701 bushels. During the same period last year they were 6,871,630 bushels, making a decrease this year of 2,400,929 bushels. The sales and movements of wheat are not large, and there is an evident waiting for future developments, as well as a general feeling that the prices of breadstuffs must advance.

In regard to foreign prospects, the Mark Lane Express, October 31, the latest received, says: "The wheat trade has been looking up, and if the past week has evinced less briskness than its predecessor, a further advance of 1/2 to 1/4 is generally to be recorded. With the qualities of foreign wheat still attracting attention in Holland, Belgium and Hamburg, where prices continue much above our own, there seems little likelihood of any serious reduction, as the London market is still relatively low. With Germany high priced and in want of wheat, and our Belgian and Dutch neighbors buyers, and Paris in danger of starvation, we think peace itself would give a start to trade as every place in want would send out its orders, and something then of the real destination caused by the war become apparent. But should the drought of the year be left still to play their havoc before the season be over, the penalty must be paid in yet higher prices.

Wheat is reported 5/8 per quarter higher in Hambro and other German ports than in London, and yet in ordinary times wheat is largely shipped from these ports to England. But the imports from German and French ports are now stopped, and the aggregate receipts have largely fallen off since the war commenced. At the same time the exports from Great Britain have largely increased—being for the first nine months this year, of wheat, 807,739 cwt., against 354,412 cwt., during the same period last year, and of flour, 311,649 cwt., against only 7,625 cwt., during the same time last year. This large increase in

exports, and the large decrease in imports, since the war commenced, must make some difference in the foreign supplies in the United Kingdom, but free deliveries by English farmers have prevented any scarcity as yet, though this is a state of affairs not likely to continue.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In regard to cheese the Tribune says that, "estimates of remaining stock are 100,000 in the city (New York) and 200,000 in the State, making 300,000, all told, of State cheese. From this showing, and the advance abroad, holders are stiffening up the rates here. A strong delegation visited Little Falls yesterday Nov. 21, and no doubt astonished the factory men with their liberal bids—15 1/2 and 16c for fine factories. They took all the 11,600 offered at 15 to 16c; five factories at the latter price." As to butter, the same paper says "the great complaint is that butter is so poor. The fault is more with the market than the product. Suddenly withdraw half the stock on hand and put the price up 5c on the balance and the quality would then be much better." It is said that there is not a surplus of fine butter, but of ordinary and medium grades the stock is very heavy, and "there is a good supply of fair and even fine butter in the country." It is evident that there is either a large supply or a large effort made to depress prices—perhaps both have some effect on prices, as the butter trade is certainly dull if not lower.

## FAT HOGS.

A Chicago circular says "the future of prices is still a vexed question, many arguing that they will be much lower, while others claim that the idea of a large crop has already been discounted in price. These latter have some facts to sustain them, for as compared with this time last year mess pork is 29 1/2 per cent cheaper; green shoulders, 43 per cent; short ribs, 33 per cent; hams, 30 per cent; lard, 27 per cent, and hogs 30 per cent." For future delivery sales are still lower, and it is said hogs must decline from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. before these contracts can be filled without loss. It is not unlikely that these contracts were made for the very purpose of bringing about such a decline in prices. As there is little evidence of any considerable increase in hogs, it is probable that the present decline is largely due to the management of dealers; so it may not be very surprising if they are able to depress prices still lower. If this is the case, a reaction will most likely sooner or later take place; but whether it will come before farmers as a general thing have sold may be a question.

## The Yulverton Marriage.

The Bristol (England) Times has the following remarks: The death of Lord Avonmore raises a curious and perplexing question in the interpretation of our marriage laws. His successor in the title and estates is Major Yulverton, the hero of the Longworth Yulverton romance. The peerage is an Irish one, and by the verdict of an Irish Court of law Miss Longworth is the wife of Major Yulverton. She is now, therefore, Lady Avonmore, and, as the wife of an Irish peer, is entitled to her jointure. How is this difficulty to be settled? On this side of St. George's Channel the widow of Professor Forbes is Lord Avonmore's wife; in Ireland Miss Longworth is his wife, and his English and Scotch wife has neither title nor status. It is a perplexing position for the gentleman to find himself in. But what is his position in comparison with that of the ladies? Wife or no wife, husband and no husband.

A WONDERFUL surgical operation was performed a short time since at Canton, Illinois. A girl whose face had been almost completely eaten away by an ulceration, was about to commit suicide when she was taken in hand by a doctor, the progress of the disease arrested, and a piece of flesh taken from the body and successfully transplanted to the face. Teeth were supplied by a dentist, and now the girl has so far recovered that she might pass in society without having any deformity noticed.

The Libby Prison in Richmond is now given to the peaceful arts. Under its roof are two large mills; one for grinding bones into a fertilizer and another for grinding sumac. The proprietors of the latter pay about \$1,000 a day, in small sums, for sumac leaves. These are gathered by very poor people, mostly negroes.

A new screw frigate, to be called the Raleigh, will shortly be commenced at Bhamo dockyard, England. This vessel, which will be of 3,210 tons, with engines of 860 horse power, will be constructed of iron sheathed with wood.

My FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and save avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled. Sold by druggists.

Arrest that terrible Catarrh, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietor will pay \$500 reward for a case he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive it by mail. Pamphlet sent free.

## CINCINNATI MARKET.

[Corrected every other day.]

BEANS.	Prime yellow per lb.	28c
CHOICE.	Choice navy.	\$ 2 40
BUTTER.	Choice.	35c
BAGGING.	Cotton, 2 lb.	25c
COTTON.	Madison, 2 lb.	15c
ROPE.	Per lb.	31c
CANDLES.	Extra star, per lb.	25c
PARAFFIN.	Per lb.	30c
COFFEE.	Choice Rio, per lb.	22c
JAVA.	Per lb.	24c
MOCHA.	Per lb.	45c
CHEESE.	Choice Factory, new per lb.	15c
EGGS.	Shippers count, per dozen.	25
FISH.	Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl.	\$20 00
FLOUR.	Fancy per bbl.	60 00
FEATHERS.	Live geese, prime to choice lb.	70c
GRAIN.	Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white.	\$1 17
	Corn new, white.	55
	Barley.	1 09 1/2
	Oats, new white.	47c
HEMP.	Dressed double Ky., per lb.	13c
HIDES.	Green, per lb.	70c
HAY.	Well sorted, per lb.	10c
MOLASSES.	Tight pressed, per tan.	\$10 07
MESS PORK.	New Orleans, per gallon.	80c
	Extra golden syrup, per gal.	95c
HAMS.	Prime city, per lb.	16
LARD.	Prime city per lb.	16
SEED.	Clover, per lb.	9c
	Flax, per bush.	1 25
SALT.	Kanawha, per bbl.	26 20
SUGARS.	New Orleans per lb.	13c
	New Orleans clarified.	13 1/2
	Porto Rico.	12 1/2
	Demarara.	13 1/2
	Crushed per lb.	14 1/2
	Powdered, per lb.	14 1/2
	Refined, per lb.	15 1/2
	Yellow, per lb.	15 1/2
	White, per lb.	15 1/2

## TOBACCO.

NEW KENTUCKY LEAF.	
Foreign Trash, per lb.	50c
Low, per lb.	50c
Medium leaf, per lb.	12c
Good leaf, per lb.	15c
Fine leaf, per lb.	18c
Selections, bright, per lb.	25c
1/4, 1/2, and 3/4, dark.	50c
1/4, 1/2, and 3/4, light.	50c
Dark, per lb.	50c
Light, per lb.	50c
Medium leaf, per lb.	50c
Fine leaf, per lb.	50c

## Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton streets.

COFFEE.	Common to choice per lb.	20c
SUGAR.	Java.	20c
	New Orleans, per lb.	13c
	Porto Rico, per lb.	12c
	Demarara, per lb.	13c
	Soft refined, per lb.	15c
MOLASSES.	New Orleans, per bbl.	\$ 14 50
	New Orleans, per bbl.	85c
FLOUR.	We quote at.	\$1 34 1/2
WHEAT.	White No. 1.	90 1/2
	Red, No. 1.	75 1/2
GRAIN.	Rye.	75c
	Oats.	45
	Barley.	\$ 90 1/2
WHISKY.	Per gallon.	1 2nd 00
PROVISIONS.	Lard, per lb.	16c
	Butter, per lb.	20c
MACKEREL.	Per bbl. No. 1.	25 00
	No. 2.	20 00
	No. 3.	15 00
	No. 4.	10 00
	No. 5.	5 00
RAISINS.	Per lb.	34
SEED.	Clover.	10c
	Timothy.	6 00
TALLOW.	Per lb.	50c
CANDLES.	Yellow.	14 1/2
	Star, per box.	25
WOODEN.	Shingles.	2c
	Plank, per board.	4c
	Washboard.	2 1/2

## Lines of Steam.

**REGULAR U. S. PACKET BE-**  
**WEEN CINCINNATI, RIPLEY, MAYS-**  
**VILLE & PORTSMOUTH.**—The splendid new steamer "BOSTON," 4877.  
Capt. E. B. Moore, master, S. B. Ryan, clerk. Leaving the foot of Main street—leaves Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M. "Stopping at all ways and returning direct." Freight received at all hours on the wharf foot of Market street.

## MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI PACKET.

**ST. JAMES.**  
Capt. Evan Morgan, O. F. Shaw, clerk, will leave Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and will leave Cincinnati for Maysville on alternate days at 12 P. M.  
For freight and passage, apply on board, or to N. B. The St. James has superior accommodations for stock.

## BIG SANDY AND CINCINNATI.

The new light draught passenger steamer, "FLEMING," 4200.  
Wm. Honnell, Master; Geo. A. Knight, Clerk. Leaves Cincinnati, Mondays and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Maysville, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Passes up at 1 A. M. Passes down at 10 P. M.

## Scales.

## FORSYTH'S

## U. S. STANDARD

## SCALES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN USE ABOUT THIRTY YEARS.

## Railroad and Manifest Presses,

## TRUCKS, BAGGAGE &amp; EXPRESS BARROWS.

## Manufactured and sold by

## FORSYTH SCALE WORKS,

## SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

## NO MONEY ASKED UNTIL THE FACT IS ASCERTAINED.

W. L. SUDDUTH, Agent, Flemingsburg, Ky.

## Drugs &amp;c.

## DRUG HOUSE.

HORACE JANUARY. JAS. K. LLOYD.

## JANUARY &amp; LLOYD,

## WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL DEALERS IN

## DRUGS

## —AND—

## DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,

Corner of Second and Sutton streets,

January's Block, MAYSVILLE, KY.

## Grocery and Commission Merchants

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

## HAMILTON GRAY &amp; Co.

## WHOLESALE GROCERS

## Liquor Dealers,



